

# AN IMPORTED CHRISTMAS.



John Halton Brought Snow and Ice in Midsummer Weather.

BY JOHN C. FLEMING.  
**D**EAR old John Halton was an Australian squatter with a problem to solve. Its solution worried him exceedingly for weeks, but being fortunately a millionaire in the pound sterling sense of the word, he heeded the satisfaction of his ten-year-old daughter, Alice, at the end of the matter. And she, after all, was the party to be considered. He had heard how, as the mountaineer came to Mohammed, the old bungler, pretending to have a sudden inspiration, mounted the camel and went to the main. John Halton did better than Mohammed; he brought England to the aid and compelled Santa Claus to Alice at the summer anti-Christmas. He surrounded her for the day of December 25, 1877, with holly and holly and ivy; he had a flurry of genuine snow; he had her to slide on the ice, and



Christmas Eve.

to do all manner of Christmas things, just as she had done in her Devonshire the preceding Christmas of 1876. When it was over that Christmas in Ballarat of the midsummer days, and the mercury in the thermometer stood at 100 in the shade, it will be understood that the achievement is worthy at all events of a brief notice. She was a beautiful, motherless girl with blue eyes and golden hair, a descendant of the Celtic Cymri, her father fairly adored her. It was in October, the mail from England brought a number of old prints to Craig-Devon, and she got them a picture of Santa Claus and his reindeer. "What a Christmas!" cried Alice, "I'm so glad Christmas is coming. Grandpa and I should see Santa Claus and his reindeer when I was old enough to be scared, and I'm old enough now to be scared!" "Ain't I, papa?" "Inceforth Alice talked of little but Santa Claus and his reindeer, and not knowing that the heat of the month of December 25 would melt the reindeer in half a day. Where is the use in possessing



Santa Claus Bent Over Alice.

John Halton asked himself one day, after such a short Christmas season, "If they do not enable a man to introduce a small taste of the reindeer into Ballarat when a fellow's wants it?" That same evening John Halton Professor McCulloch, of Aberdeen College, to send him a cargo of reindeer from the north of Scotland, and a large quantity of snow, and to send him via the Suez canal. He telegraphed at the same time to James H. H. of Taranaki, New Zealand, and to send him 500 tons of snow from the Antarctic, and the next day he ordered plans and machinery from Sydney, New South Wales, necessary for the manufacture of ice according to the McCulloch process. The arrangements, in fact, to construct a fence around the reindeer, which, for one day, at least, would reign supreme, and in view, he imported

500 laborers and mechanics from various points, who were soon busy building sheds, excavating cellars, planting trees, creating pools for sliding purposes, and doing other things to get the place ready to assume a wintry aspect at the proper time. Meanwhile the atmosphere grew hotter and hotter each day. Alice's stockings were hung up Christmas eve. She said her prayers, and was just about to jump into bed when she felt the atmosphere growing palpably cooler. She ran to the window, and, sure enough, snowflakes were coming down—as, indeed, well they might seeing that four of her father's faithful employees were industriously shaking them out of ice boxes from the roof. At midnight a clamor that might wake the dead, aroused Alice from her sleep. She heard loud voices crying out: "Hold on there, Slasher! Steady, Crasher! Whoa, Donner! Gee there, Blitzen!" Running once more to the window, in a state of high excitement, Alice Halton saw that the ground was white, and, more than that, she saw four reindeer harnessed to a sledge, from which sledge a stout man, furred to the eyes, was in the act of stepping.

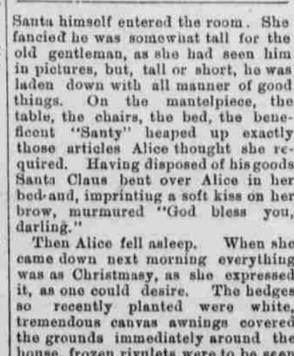
"It is old Santy," soliloquized Alice, not at all afraid, though her heart beat fast, "and he is coming here. I'm the only little girl in the house." Being a sensible child, Alice crept softly back to bed, believing it was the proper thing to receive such a distinguished visitor either while asleep or pretending to sleep. She heard his footsteps as they came nearer and nearer, and at last the redoubtable

old man came to the door, and, as she had heard how, as the mountaineer came to Mohammed, the old bungler, pretending to have a sudden inspiration, mounted the camel and went to the main. John Halton did better than Mohammed; he brought England to the aid and compelled Santa Claus to Alice at the summer anti-Christmas. He surrounded her for the day of December 25, 1877, with holly and holly and ivy; he had a flurry of genuine snow; he had her to slide on the ice, and



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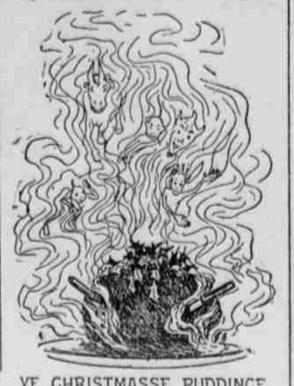
ON CHRISTMAS EVE NO DOUBT 'TIS BEST AS SOON AS EVER YOU'RE UNDRESSED TO HANG YOUR STOCKING UP, AND THEN GO RIGHT TO BED AND SLEEP FOR WHEN OLD SANTA COMES HE'LL DO THE REST. OF COURSE, IT'S PROPER TO SUGGEST, IN LINES POLITE, SOME NICE REQUEST OR EVEN, SAY, SOME EIGHT OR TEN, ON CHRISTMAS EVE— AND THEN YOU'D BETTER NOT MOLEST THE STOCKING TRL, FROM EAST TO WEST, THE CHRISTMAS MORNING'S GRAND AMEN AWAKES EACH WORLDLY DENIZEN TO HOURS OF FREEDOM, JOY AND JEST. GOOD NIGHT! GOOD FORTUNE TO YOUR QUEST ON CHRISTMAS EVE—



Santa Claus Bent Over Alice.

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# THE TABLE CHRISTMAS DAY



## YE CHRISTMASSE PUDDINGE.

By MALCOLM DOUGLAS.  
Ye Christmasse Puddinge, smol- inge hotte,  
Oh, 'tis a goodlie sight!  
Eatte heartilie, an' ye may ryde  
A bonnie steede to-nighte—  
Ye steede bye folkcs yclept Nighte- mare,  
That rooms until ye lighte.

**I**NDISPUTABLY of all days in the year Christmas Day is the one for home gatherings, consequently the whole house should be made to embody the poetry of decorative art. The table appointments should harmonize and combine with those of the house, and the dining-room especially be made to appear warm and bright. Holly, with its bright berries, should be everywhere.

**A Menu For Christmas.**  
BREAKFAST.  
Baked apples.  
Cream of wheat, sugar and cream.  
Scrapple. Potatoes hashed in cream.  
Popovers. Coffee.



## DINNER.

Little clams on half-shell.  
Brown-bread sandwiches.  
Amber soup.  
Celery.  
Roast goose with chestnut stuffing.  
Giblet gravy. Apple sauce.  
Steamed onions. German fried potatoes.  
Tomato (whole canned) salad.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Salted peanuts.  
Plum pudding. Orange sauce.  
Cherry sherbet. Lady fingers.  
Nuts. Raisins.  
Black coffee.

## LATE LUNCHEON.

Cold spiced tongue.  
White and brown bread.  
Frozen charlotte russe.  
Tea.

The Dinner—Get holly and mistletoe—enough mistletoe to make a big ball to hang from the chandelier, and as much holly as it is possible to buy. Instead of wreaths of holly for the center of the table make an X, slightly raised, and scatter sprigs of holly carelessly over the cloth. Put the salted peanuts on the table in fancy little dishes. Serve the clams, four or five to a person, on the half-shell, on a bed of pulverized ice, surrounded by shredded lettuce and with a quarter of lemon in the center. The brown bread should be cut very thin, buttered, folded together and cut into fancy shapes. The apple sauce should be warm and tart.

Cherry Sherbet—Select from among your canned fruit a can of cherries that has rather more juice than fruit. In canning a quantity of fruit there will always be one or two such cans. Strain and press all the juice out of the cherries. As fruit is usually sweetened when canned one will have to use judgment about adding sugar. Put in a freezer and when beginning to freeze stir in the beaten whites of two eggs.



# WHITE HOUSE TOO SMALL

ENLARGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION CONTEMPLATED.

The necessity of improvements—Objections to an Entirely New Structure—Makeshifts to Render the Classic Relic Safe.

The news that Congress is to take up seriously the subject of enlarging the White House in Washington comes not a day too soon, says the New York Post. The need of some such relief has long been plain, but no President since Harrison has moved in the matter. President Cleveland preferred to set up a home at a considerable distance from his office, so as to be sure of refuge where politicians and curiosity-seekers would have no excuse for intruding on his privacy. President McKinley, though using the White House for domestic as well as public purposes, finds it spacious enough for his small family, and has never encouraged proposals to enlarge it for his own comfort.

But the question has ceased to be one of mere personal convenience. The great increase of executive business has made necessary a corresponding increase in the President's clerical force, and this, in its turn, means more furniture, more heavy books and files, and many more persons continually coming and going. The old timbers were evidently not laid with a view to such a strain, and heads and breaks have occurred from time to time, till certain parts of the interior of the building are relics of ingenious patchwork. The main staircase gave way in President Arthur's time, and had to be tied into place with chains, which tradition says are still doing duty, hidden in a partition. A beam under one of the doorways through which hundreds of persons sometimes pass in a day cracked several years ago and had to be reinforced with metal plates and bolts. An enterprising mechanic, who attached the cold-air box to the present heating apparatus, finding one of the masonry arches in the cellar in his way, cut through it to save a deflection, thus making it necessary to put in a less satisfactory support after his trick had been discovered. It is an open secret in Washington that the floors of the parlors and state corridors always have to be sustained by rows of temporary wooden piers when the President holds his receptions, so great have the crowds become. These are a few of many facts which have come to public notice, showing that some form of relief is not only desirable, but essential to the safety of human life and limb. Congress has had repeated warnings, but has always preferred to spend the Government's money on other things, and treat the White House to a little more patching. If it had heeded the fortunes which it has wasted upon inferior works of art and makeshift repairs, and devoted all this to the enlargement of the President's official home, the country would have approved its course as in the line of true economy.

The thing which undoubtedly has retarded any permanent improvement is the fact that whenever the subject has been agitated some Philistine in authority has begun to make plans for a radical change, involving the demolition of the present structure and the substitution of something more "modern." This would be vandalism indeed. The priceless historical memories which cluster around the old pile forbid it. The best artistic judgment in the country would revolt at it, for the White House is architecturally a rare specimen of the work done by an earlier generation, when the republican idea was associated in men's minds with classic art as well as classic politics. It would be indefensible on economical grounds, because, however much the interior of the house may have suffered from strains which it was not meant to bear, the outside walls and supporting partitions are worthy of a baronial castle, and a monument to the conscience as well as the skill of their builders. In short, no plan for a change ought to be tolerated which does not have for its central idea not only the preservation of the old building, but the maintenance of its artistic integrity.

Another consideration which is understood to have influenced Congress to set aside some of the earlier schemes suggested, was a fear lest the ultimate expenditure might far exceed the estimates. But of late years the country has learned that there is one agency to which it can look with confidence for the completion of public buildings within the appropriations as well as within the time specified. The Washington national monument, after lagging for forty years, was at last taken in hand by the army engineers, and finished with creditable speed, and with no sacrifice of strength or of perfection in detail. The State, War and Navy Department building, badly designed and threatening to consume a lifetime in construction, was transferred to the engineers in like manner, and with like success. The Library of Congress, the most gorgeous public building in the world, is a specimen of engineer work, the keys of which were turned over to the custodian before the date fixed, and with a small balance of money to restore to the treasury.

There need be no more of a "job" in the enlargement of the White House than in these other cases, if the same precautions are taken. Estimates made by Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Colonel Bingham of the Engineer Corps, are said to place the necessary cost of a thoroughly good piece of work at not to exceed one million, or, allowing for actual and probable changes in the prices of building materials, \$1,100,000. A reduction of one per cent. in the next river and harbor bill would furnish the necessary sum.

There is a man in Western Massachusetts over sixty years old who lives on the line of the Boston and Albany road; he has been in the service of that company for over forty years, and could ride free on its cars whenever he chose to do so; yet he has never visited this city.—Boston Transcript.

# KANSAS'S WORST PRAIRIE FIRE.

Thoughtlessly Set by an Army Officer Who Has Since Become Famous.

The greatest prairie fire known in Kansas was in the year 1869, and it was set by an officer of the United States Government. This officer is now in Washington, and, during the Spanish War, his name was more frequently in the papers than any other.

One day in 1869 he and a party of officers from Fort Hays were returning from a wild turkey hunt in the canons of the Saline. The wind was blowing a hurricane, and when a storm was made on the high prairie some ten miles north of Hays this officer deliberately touched a match to the dry, crisp grass in order to make a spectacle. When the other officers saw what he was about to do they made a desperate effort to stop him, but the deed had been done and the red flames were reeling across the prairie like a frightened antelope. That fire swept from where it had been kindled clear across Kansas into what is now Oklahoma. The streams and roads offered no obstacles to it whatever. While going south it had also turned to the east, and left a trail of ruin across Rice, Reno, Kingman, Harper and other counties. Thousands of settlers were burned out, losing their houses and their feed, their horses and cattle.

If the man who set that fire had been known to the settlers all the troops on the plains would not have been enough to stay their vengeance. As it was, he suffered remorse beyond description. When the officers at Hays would bring him papers telling of the damage done he would groan and curse himself roundly. He left Hays for some other post in the following year, and so far as we know, his name was never connected with the gigantic prairie fire of 1869.—Kansas City Journal.

## CURIOUS FACTS.

Vienna, Austria, has a 500-year-old medical school.  
Not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.  
Cairo, Egypt, has a citizen who is said to weigh 570 pounds.  
One of the Buffalo newspapers runs its entire plant by electricity furnished from Niagara Falls.  
A Sicilian advocate charged with fraud was recently sentenced to 180 years' imprisonment.

It is asserted that one hundred million people lived and died in America before Columbus's discovery.  
A woman died in London the other day from perforation of the heart, caused by a needle which had entered her ear four months ago.  
Near Grobogan, Java, there is a lake of boiling mud about two miles in circumference. Immense columns of steaming mud are constantly arising and descending.  
A retired Mississippi steamboat captain intends to make his will by talking into a phonograph, and having the receiving cylinder preserved so that in case of contest it be produced in court.

A Kansas family of eight brothers and sisters boasts an aggregate age of 545 years, an average of 68. The oldest is seventy-six, and the youngest sixty. They lately had a reunion, all well and active.  
The butchers of Berlin have a curious way of informing their customers of the days on which fresh sausages are made, by placing a chair, covered with a large, clean apron, at the side of the shop door.  
A jar of wheat at Wisbech, England, is known to have been sealed for sixty years. It is in good condition, and a portion is to be sowed to test its vitality, the remainder again being sealed up to await the lapse of another long period.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no masts or sails and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.  
The only places where "black diamonds" are found in the Brazilian province of Bahia. They are usually found in river-beds and brought up by divers. Others are obtained by tunneling mountains. The largest specimen ever found was worth \$20,000.

## Wireless Telegraphy Between Balloons.

Experiments are being made at Vienna on the possibility of communication between balloons by wireless telegraphy, and they have met with some success. A captive balloon takes the place of the tall mast as used in the Marconi system. A copper wire is stretched between it and the earth, where the transmitting apparatus is placed. The second balloon, which ascends freely, carries the receiving instrument and is furnished with a wire sixty feet long hanging downward from the basket. The balloons received and transmitted messages up to a distance of six miles and at an elevation of about a mile. Of course, the great difficulty will be to establish a transmitting station in a free balloon, both on account of the necessary apparatus, and also because there is danger of discharges from the powerful condenser so near the inflammable gas of the balloon. Future experiments will be looked for with interest by all who are engaged in making a study of wireless telegraphy.—Scientific American.

## He Didn't Quite Understand.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of a famous artist, and asked for money to obtain a meal. He explained that he had just been discharged from the county hospital, and was too weak to work. The artist gave him a shilling and he departed.  
One of four young ladies, art students, who were present, said: "Mr. Longhair, can't we hire the old man and sketch him?"  
The artist ran out and caught him, and said:  
"If you can't work and want to earn five shillings, come back to my rooms. The young ladies want to paint you."  
The old fellow hesitated, so the artist remarked:  
"It won't take long, and it's an easy way to make five shillings."  
"I know that," was the reply, "but I was a wanderer how I'd get the paint off afterward."—Pearson's Weekly.

# RECORD BRIDGE BUILDING.

A Wooden Structure Replaced by Steel in One Hour and Thirty-two Minutes.

A record-breaking feat in railroad bridge building was performed on the Rock Island line near Lincoln, Neb., the other day. It consisted of taking out a big wooden bridge and replacing it with a steel one in an hour and thirty-two minutes, and without blocking traffic. The steel bridge was seventy-eight feet in length and weighed eighty tons. It was shipped from the factory in sections to Hokeby, a station three miles from the place where it was put in. Here it was riveted together.

The old structure rested on concrete abutments put in after a disastrous wreck five years ago. The bolts and spikes of the old structure were removed after the new one had been suspended above. The new bridge was brought to the scene on flat cars, from which it was lifted by a double drum friction engine on a pole driver over galley frames erected over the track, these frames being away braced longitudinally and on cross sections. To the galley frames two pairs of double blocks were fastened to each other and these were assisted in lifting the weight by a pair of double blocks and one pair of single blocks, eighteen lines of cable being used on each corner. Fastenings on the frames and iron work were made by the use of derrick and yokes. When all was ready, the windlasses were started. A locomotive was coupled to the snub end to prevent the weight from pulling it east, and the bridge was lowered easily and properly.

Some idea of the celerity may be gained by the time schedule. The train left Hokeby at 7.45 in the morning. Thirty-eight minutes later it was at the scene. At 8.57 the iron work had been lifted clear of the cars and the latter run out; at 9.15 the old bridge had been torn out; at 9.33 the new bridge was in and at 9.57 the track was pronounced "O. K." and the flagman called in.

This is said by the railroad men to be one of the greatest lifts ever made with ropes. Thirty men, two locomotives and a bridge car with windlasses were used.

## Money Squandered On Signs.

"Strange how much money is spent in a big city for useless signs," said a New Orleans sign painter. "On almost every street one finds big announcements masked by awnings, hidden under cornices, and in all sorts of queer places that the eye would never be apt to reach. I can point you out a handsome piece of black and gold lettering not a block from here that is executed on the glass of the fourth story window. It must have cost considerable money, yet the characters are so minute that I will venture the assertion that nobody can read it without an opera glass. Another sign that I discovered quite by accident the other day is painted across the front of a building near the roof. Directly beneath is a covered gallery, and the only place from which the inscription can possibly be seen is a bit of sidewalk about a dozen feet long diagonally across the street. The chances of a passer-by looking up in just the right direction are possibly one in 10,000. The prize freak sign of the city, however, adorns a certain roof, and is visible from only the upper stories of one or two adjacent buildings. Nearly all the useless signs in town might have been located much more advantageously if the people who ordered them had allowed the painter to use his judgment. We calculate the chances of observation down to a nicety, and know exactly how large a letter ought to be visible at a given distance. As much skill is required for that sort of thing as for the actual painting."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## The Great Trek.

At the outbreak of war between France and England in 1803, Cape Colony belonged to the Netherlands, says Alleyne Ireland in the Atlantic. In 1806 Louis Napoleon was made King of the Netherlands, and in the same year England attacked the Cape as it was then a French possession. The Colony capitulated on January 10, 1806. The British occupation was made permanent by a convention, signed in 1814, between Great Britain and the Netherlands, by the terms of which England paid \$30,000,000 for the cession of Cape Colony and of the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, which now form the colony of British Guiana.

It was hoped that the Dutch and the English in the Cape Colony would live together in friendly intercourse, and that eventually by intermarriage a fusion of the two races would be effected. This hope was doomed to disappointment, for an antagonism gradually developed between the old and the new colonists which led to the establishment of two republics beyond the border of the colony. The first step toward the formation of these republics was the emigration, during 1836 and 1837, of about 8000 Dutch farmers from the Cape Colony, a movement which is generally referred to as the Great Trek. These men went out of the Colony and established themselves in the vast hinterland.

## Resigned the Vice-Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice-president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by Congress in 1792, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of the office of president or vice-president, shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State." Vice-President John C. Calhoun resigned on December 28, 1832, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the Department of the Secretary of State.—Boston Transcript.

## Thousands Killed by Wild Animals.

More than twenty-five thousand persons were killed by wild animals and snakes in India in 1898. Nearly a thousand deaths are ascribed to tigers and a large number to man-eating wolves. Lord Curzon has directed that special measures be taken to exterminate these particular pests.

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

DECEMBER 24.  
Our Royal Brother, Heb. i. 1-9. II. 6. (A Christmas Meeting.)

Scripture Verses.—Isa. lviii. 19; Luke i. 78, 79; Eph. ii. 14-17; 3 Tim. iii. 16; Matt. iv. 16; Acts xxvii. 18; John iii. 16, 17; 1 John iv. 9; 1 Cor. xv. 45-57; Heb. ii. 14, 15.

## LESSON THOUGHTS.

All the power and honor and glory of God belongs to Jesus Christ; he is King of kings and Lord of lords. And yet he is also, with all his royalty, the Son of man, and our Brother. Indeed, he condescended to become our Brother in the flesh, in order that we might be joint heirs with him to his throne of glory. As heirs of the kingdom of God, through Christ our royal Brother, it should be our unflinching interest to spread the bounds of the kingdom, till everywhere glory is given to God in the highest, and in all the earth peace and good-will reign among men.

## LECTIONS.

His robes of light he laid aside,  
Which did his majesty adorn,  
And the frail state of mortal tried,  
In human flesh and figure born.  
The Son of God thus man became,  
That men the sons of God might be,  
And by their second birth regain  
A likeness to his deity.

The world was in darkness when the star of Bethlehem arose and sent its rays streaming, not only across the sky, but over the darkened earth. Christ's coming brings light to nations and to men. Our royal Brother is a Prince of peace. "A celebrated painting named 'The Conquerors,' shows the world's greatest warriors riding abreast—Rameses, Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon, and others—over a road made of dead men and through a desert surrounded by a sea of blood. That is the world's empire, but that is not the kingdom of Christ. He brings the peace of a new life, not the calm of death. Whatever of added joyfulness has come to the world has been brought by Christ. C. E. Gospel Hymns.—17, 71, 118, 184, 8, 21, 211.

## Gospel Hymns, 1-4.—266, 235, 236, 110, 41, 179.

## The Toothsome Octopus.

The use of the octopus as food is, according to one of our correspondents, not a new idea. In the fish market in Jersey this year the blue-gowned women with white starched caps who preside over wet slate slabs, usually covered with little heaps of winkles, limpets, amurs, and razor fish, have already added the octopus to their usual stock. "You may have your choice of him," writes the correspondent, "either dried and smoked to the semblance of scraps of waste leather, or fresh and shimmering, a tangle of repulsive, formless members. They say that he is good—Ah! yest the cat-o-nine-tail he is very good, m'sen—but they say the same of the limpet and the spider crab. You ask for lobster, the supreme delicacy of Jersey. Ah! no! there is no lobster m'sen; the cat-o-nine-tail he have eaten him all! This is how they explain the absence of lobsters in all the picturesque island nooks where a lobster lunch at the hotel pavilion is an important item of the day's enjoyment. Certainly, the octopus is there in large quantities this year, and any visitor who is gastronomically venturesome might easily get the opportunity of a new and cheap sensation."—London Truth.

The man who takes things as they come will be all right, if he can select the right ones to hold on to.

## MARKETS.

WHEAT	
High Grade Best No. 1	4.55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	4.00
CORN—No. 2 White	65
OATS—Southern & Penna.	27
RYE—No. 2	58
HAY—Choice Timothy	14.00
Good to Prime	13.50
STRAW—Rye in bundles	18.50
Wheat Blocks	7.00
Out Blocks	9.00
CANNED GOODS	
TOMATOES—Std. No. 3	70
No. 2	85
PEAS—Standards	1.10
Second	1.40
CORN—Dry Pack	80
Molasses	60
LIVESTOCK	
CITY STEERS	10 1/2 @ 11
City Cows	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES	
POTATOES—Durbanks	38 @ 40
ONIONS	35 @ 38
PROVISIONS	
HOG PRODUCTS—shls	6 1/2 @ 7
Clear Hides	27 @ 28 1/2
Butter	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mess Pork, per barrel	10.50
LARD—Crude	4
Best refined	7
BUTTER	
BUTTER—Fine Cream	28 @ 29
Under Flats	27 @ 28
Creamery Rolls	28 @ 29
CHEESE	
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	12 @ 13
N. Y. Flats	13 1/2 @ 14
Skim Cheese	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
EGGS	
EGGS—State	20 @ 21
North Carolina	18 @ 19
LIVE POULTRY	
CHICKENS	8 @ 8 1/2
Ducks, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
TOBACCO	
TOBACCO—M. J. Infer's	1.50 @ 1.50
Sound common	1.40 @ 1.50
Middling	1.00 @ 1.00
Fancy	1.00 @ 1.00
LIVE STOCK	
BEEF—Best Deers	4.20 @ 4.70
SHEEP	4.20 @ 4.20
Hogs	4.40 @ 4.50
FURS AND BEAVERS	
MUSKRAT	10 @ 11
Raccoon	40 @ 45
Red Fox	— @ 100
Skunk Black	— @ 20
Opossum	22 @ 23
Mink	— @ 100
Otter	— @ 100
NEW YORK	
FLOUR—Southern	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71 @ 74
CORN—No. 2	61 @ 62
RYE—Western	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2	38 @ 39
BUTTER—State	18 @ 35
EGGS—State	24 @ 25
CHEESE—State	12 1/2 @ 13
PHILADELPHIA	
FLOUR—Southern	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70 @ 71
CORN—No. 2	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2	38 @ 39
BUTTER—State	18 @ 35
EGGS—State	24 @ 25
CHEESE—State	12 1/2 @ 13